

LM34917A Evaluation Board

National Semiconductor
Application Note 1601
Dennis Morgan
April 10, 2008

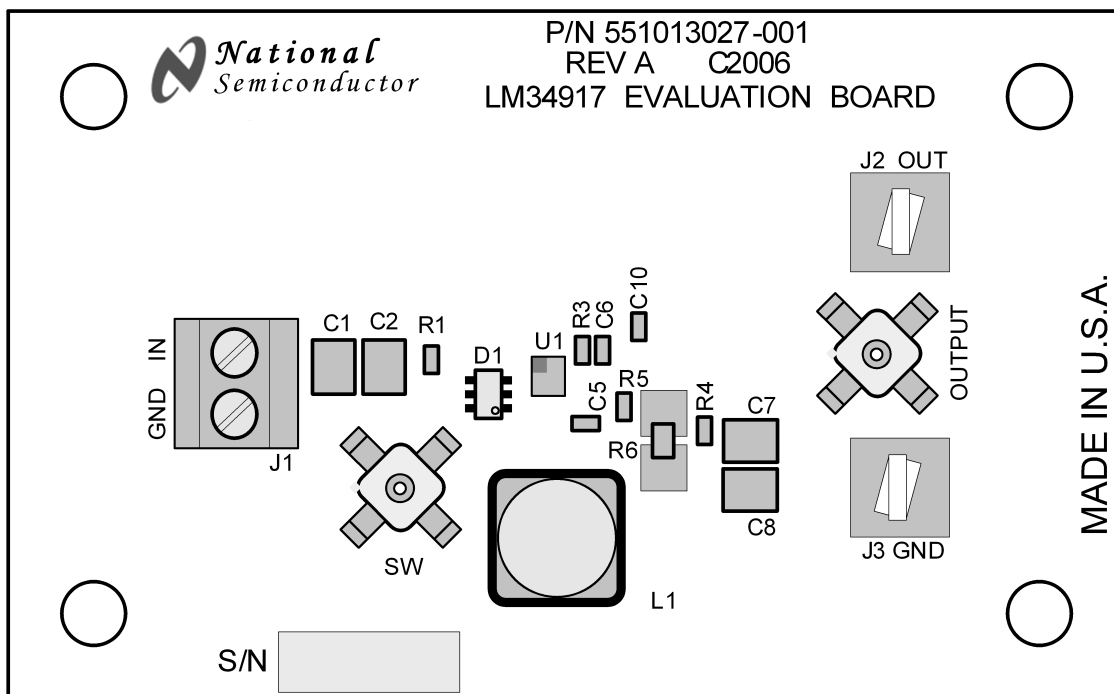


Introduction

The LM34917AEVAL evaluation board provides the design engineer with a fully functional buck regulator, employing the constant on-time (COT) operating principle. This evaluation board provides a 5V output over an input range of 8V to 33V. The circuit delivers load currents to 1A, with current limit set at $\approx 1.3A$.

The board's specification are:

- Input Voltage: 8V to 33V
- Output Voltage: 5V
- Maximum load current: 1.0A
- Minimum load current: 0A
- Current Limit: $\approx 1.3A$
- Measured Efficiency: 91.6% ($V_{IN} = 8V$, $I_{OUT} = 400\text{ mA}$)
- Nominal Switching Frequency: 1.5 MHz
- Size: 2.6 in. x 1.6 in. x 0.5 in



Note: R2, C3, C4 and C9 are located on board's back side.

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FIGURE 1. Evaluation Board - Top Side

Theory of Operation

Refer to the evaluation board schematic in *Figure 2*, which contains a simplified block diagram of the LM34917A. When the circuit is in regulation, the buck switch is on each cycle for a time determined by R1 and V_{IN} according to the equation:

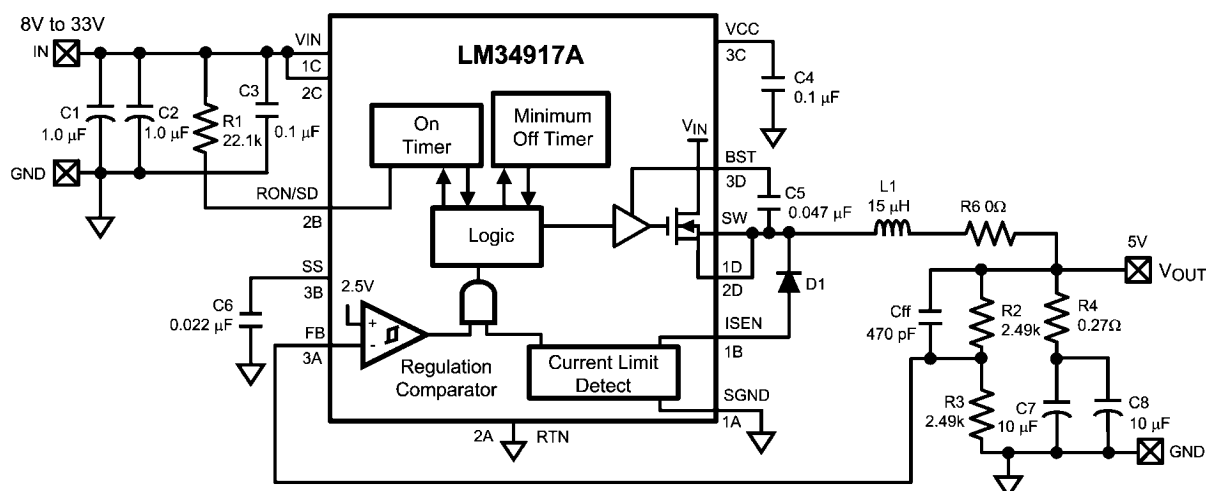
$$t_{ON} = \frac{1.16 \times 10^{-10} \times (R1 + 1.4\text{ k}\Omega)}{V_{IN} - 1.35V} + 100\text{ ns}$$

The on-time of this evaluation board ranges from $\approx 510\text{ ns}$ at $V_{IN} = 8V$, to $\approx 186\text{ ns}$ at $V_{IN} = 33V$. The on-time varies inversely with V_{IN} to maintain a nearly constant switching frequency. At the end of each on-time the Minimum Off-Timer

ensures the buck switch is off for at least 90 ns. In normal operation, the off-time is much longer. During the off-time, the load current is supplied by the output capacitor (C7, C8). When the output voltage falls sufficiently that the voltage at FB is below 2.5V, the regulation comparator initiates a new on-time period. For stable, fixed frequency operation, a minimum of 25 mV of ripple is required at FB to switch the regulation comparator. The current limit threshold, which varies with V_{IN} , is $\approx 1.4A$ at $V_{IN} = 8V$, and $\approx 1.2A$ at $V_{IN} = 33V$. Refer to the LM34917A data sheet for a more detailed block diagram, and a complete description of the various functional blocks.

B) Intermediate Ripple Level Configuration: This configuration generates more ripple at V_{OUT} than the above configuration, but uses one less capacitor. If some ripple can be

tolerated in the application, this configuration is slightly more economical, and simpler. R5, C9 and C10 are removed. R4 and Cff are added as shown in *Figure 3*.



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FIGURE 3. Intermediate Ripple Configuration Using Cff and R4

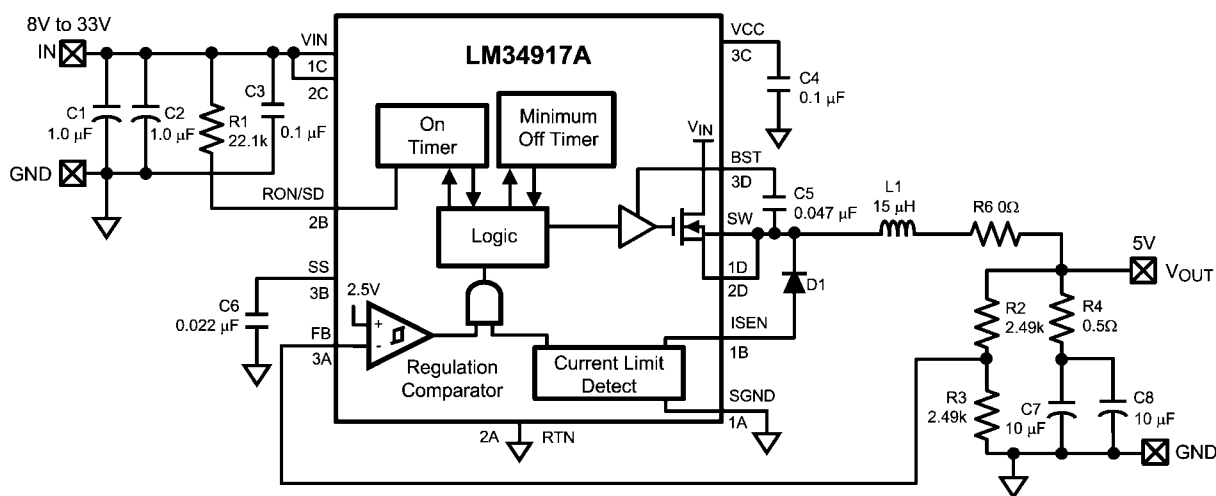
R4 is chosen to generate 25-30 mVp-p at V_{OUT} knowing that the minimum ripple current is 105 mA-p-p at minimum V_{IN} . Cff couples that ripple to the FB pin without the attenuation of the feedback resistors. Cff's minimum value is calculated from:

$$C_{ff} = \frac{t_{ON(max)}}{(R2//R3)}$$

where $t_{ON(max)}$ is the maximum on-time (at minimum V_{IN}), and $R2//R3$ is the equivalent parallel value of the feedback resistors. For this evaluation board $t_{ON(max)}$ is approximately 510

ns, and $R2//R3 = 1.25 \text{ k}\Omega$, and Cff calculates to a minimum of 408 pF. In the circuit of *Figure 3* the ripple at V_{OUT} ranges from $\approx 32 \text{ mVp-p}$ to $\approx 84 \text{ mVp-p}$ over the input voltage range.

C) Lowest Cost Configuration: This configuration is the same as option B above, but without Cff. Since $\geq 25 \text{ mVp-p}$ are required at the FB pin, R4 is chosen to generate $\geq 50 \text{ mV}$ at V_{OUT} , knowing that the minimum ripple current in this circuit is 105 mA-p-p at minimum V_{IN} . Using 0.5Ω for R4, the ripple at V_{OUT} ranges from $\approx 80 \text{ mVp-p}$ to $\approx 150 \text{ mVp-p}$ over the input voltage range. If the application can tolerate this ripple level, this is the most economical solution. The circuit is shown in *Figure 4*.



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FIGURE 4. Lowest Cost Configuration

Monitor the Inductor Current

The inductor's current can be monitored or viewed on a scope with a current probe. Remove R6, and install an appropriate current loop across the two large pads where R6 was located. In this way the inductor's ripple current and peak current can be accurately determined.

Scope Probe Adapters

Scope probe adapters are provided on this evaluation board for monitoring the waveform at the SW pin, and at the circuit's

output (V_{OUT}), without using the probe's ground lead which can pick up noise from the switching waveforms. The probe adapters are suitable for Tektronix P6137 or similar probes, with a 0.135" diameter.

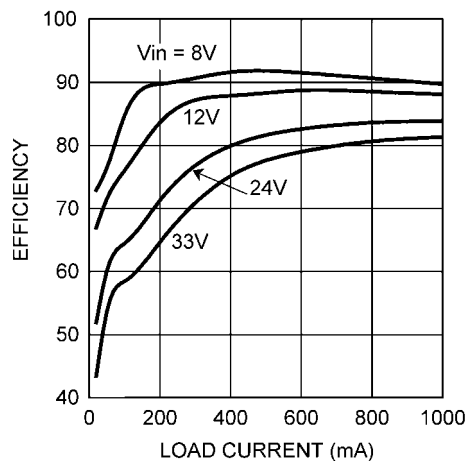
Minimum Load Current

The LM34917A requires a minimum load current of ≈ 1 mA to ensure the boost capacitor (C5) is recharged sufficiently during each off-time. In this evaluation board, the minimum load current is provided by the feedback resistors allowing the board's minimum load current at V_{OUT} to be specified at zero.

Bill of Materials

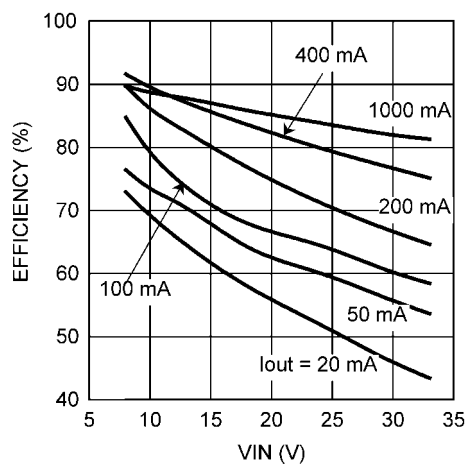
Item	Description	Mfg., Part Number	Package	Value
C1,2	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C3216X7R1H105M	1206	1.0 μ F, 50V
C3	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C1608X7R1H104K	0603	0.1 μ F, 50V
C4	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C1608X7R1H104K	0603	0.1 μ F, 50V
C6	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C1608X7R1H223K	0603	0.022 μ F, 50V
C5	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C1608X7R1H473K	0603	0.047 μ F, 50V
C7, C8	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C3216X7R1C106K	1206	10 μ F, 16V
C9	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C1608X7R1H104K	0603	0.1 μ F, 50V
C10	Ceramic Capacitor	TDK C1608X7R1H332K	0603	3300 pF
D1	Schottky Diode	Zetex ZLLS2000	SOT23-6	40V, 2.2A
L1	Power Inductor	Bussman DR73-150	7.6 mm x 7.6 mm	15 μ H, 1.8A
R1	Resistor	Vishay CRCW06032212F	0603	22.1 k Ω
R2, R3	Resistor	Vishay CRCW06032491F	0603	2.49 k Ω
R4	Resistor	Vishay CRCW06030000Z	0603	0 Ω
R5	Resistor	Vishay CRCW06035231F	0603	5.23 k Ω
R6	Resistor	Vishay CRCW08050000Z	0805	0 Ω Jumper
U1	Switching Regulator	National Semiconductor LM34917ATL	12 Bump μ SMD	

Circuit Performance



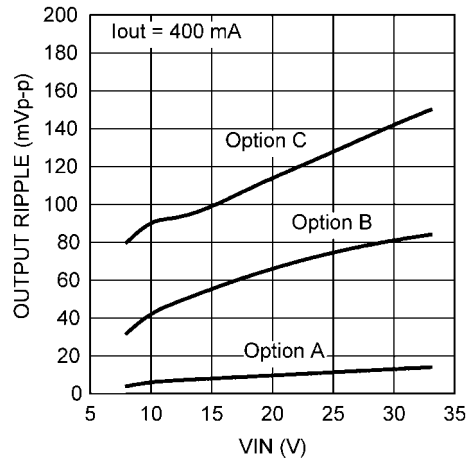
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FIGURE 5. Efficiency vs Load Current



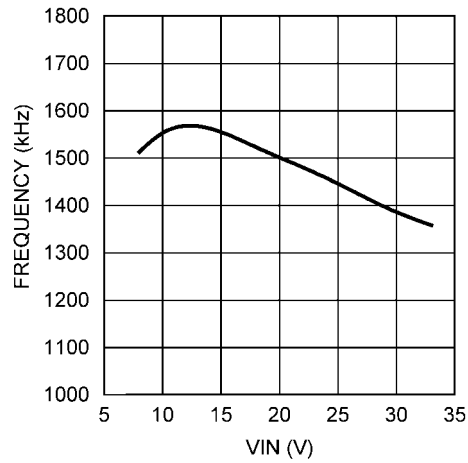
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FIGURE 6. Efficiency vs Input Voltage



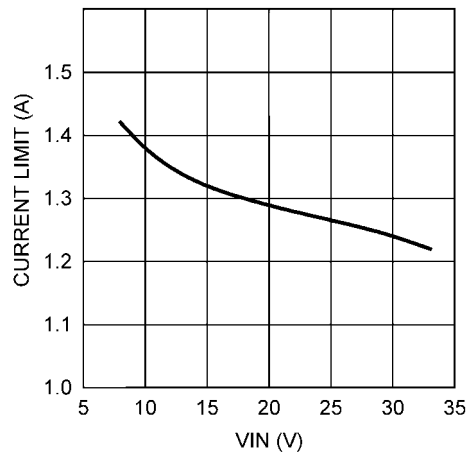
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FIGURE 7. Output Voltage Ripple



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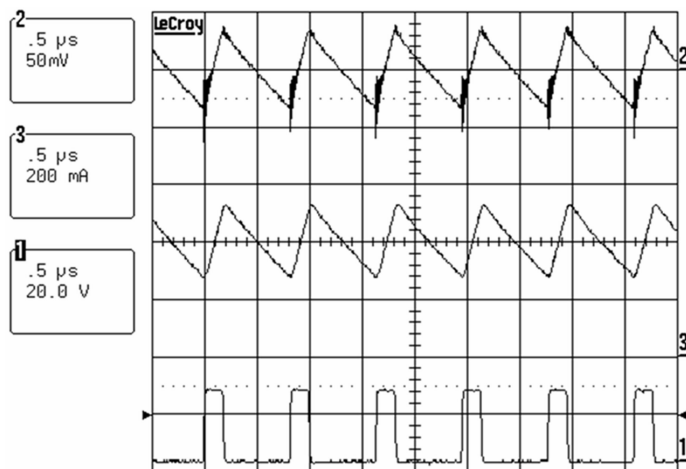
FIGURE 8. Switching Frequency vs. Input Voltage



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FIGURE 9. Current Limit vs Input Voltage

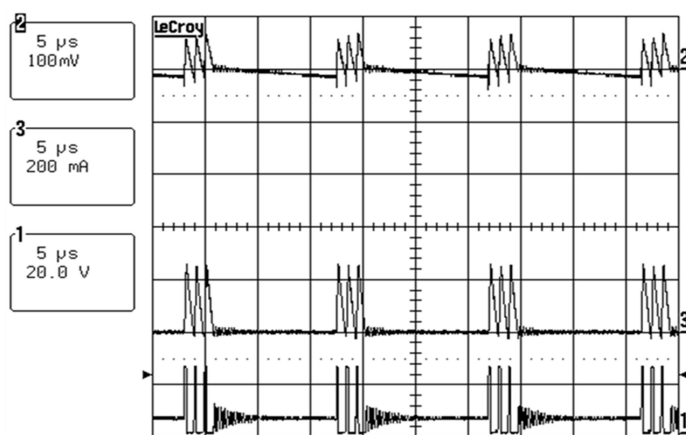
Typical Waveforms



Trace 2 = Vout
Trace 3 = Inductor Current
Trace 1 = SW Pin
Vin = 24V, Iout = 400 mA, Option B

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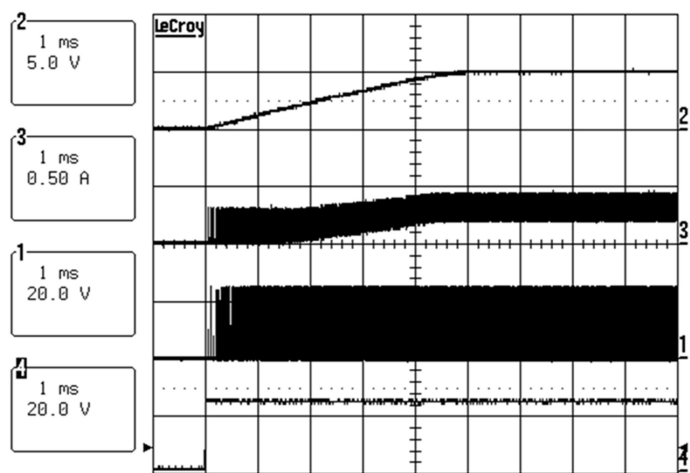
FIGURE 10. Continuous Conduction Mode



Trace 2 = Vout
Trace 3 = Inductor Current
Trace 1 = SW Pin
Vin = 24V, Iout = 20 mA, Option B

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FIGURE 11. Discontinuous Conduction Mode

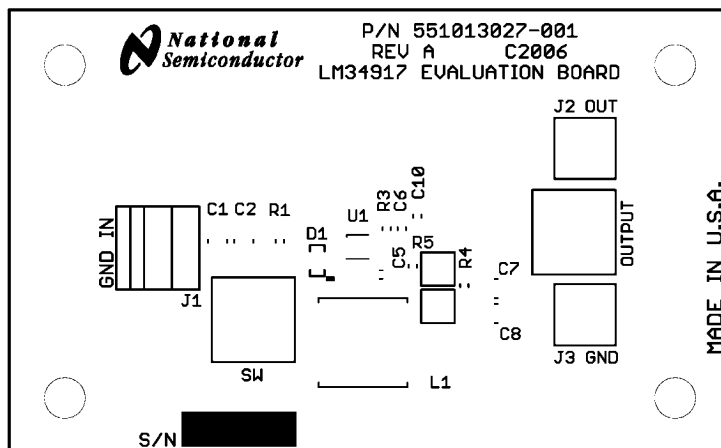


Trace 2 = Vout
 Trace 3 = Inductor Current
 Trace 1 = SW Pin
 Trace 4 = Vin (0V to 24V)
 Iout = 400 mA, Option B

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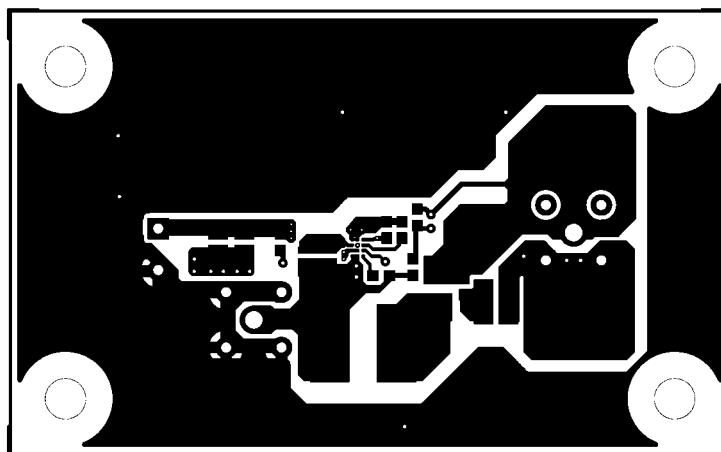
FIGURE 12. Startup Waveforms

PC Board Layout



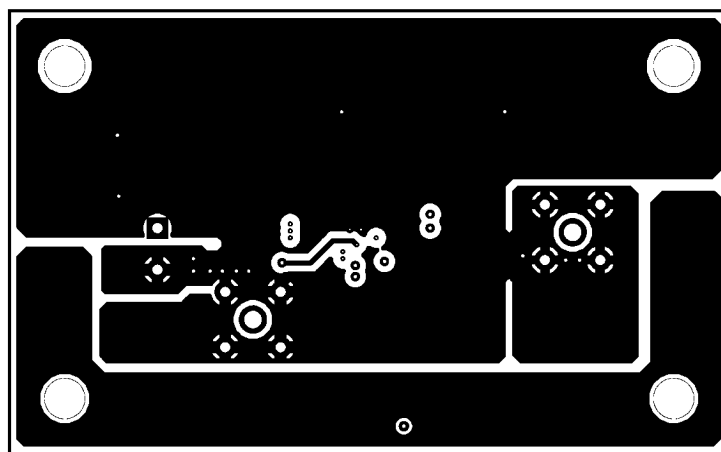
Board Silkscreen

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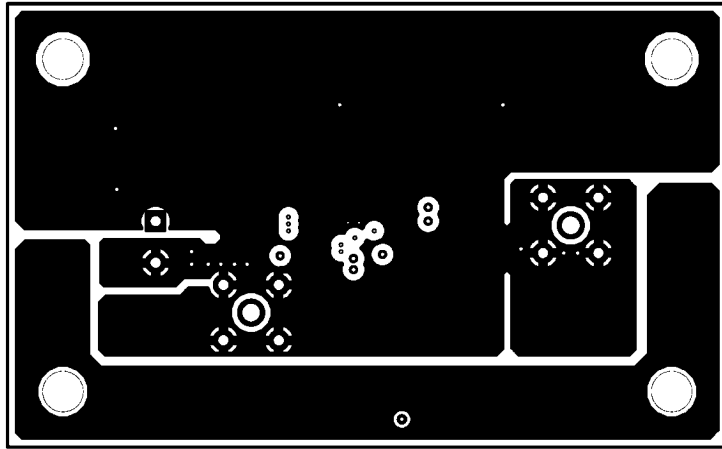
Board Top Layer

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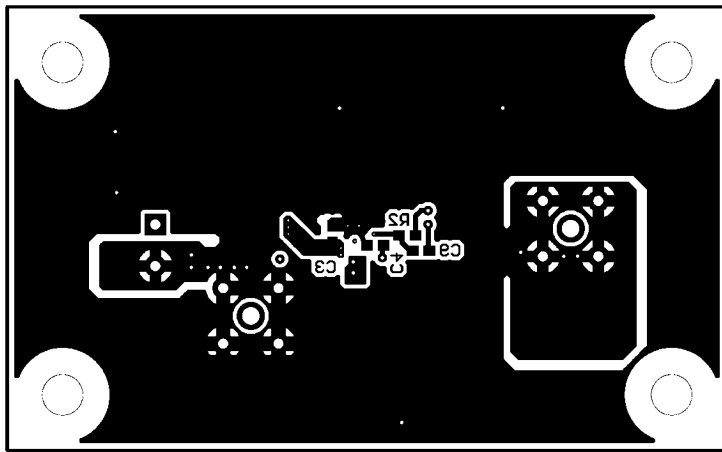
Board Second Layer (Viewed from Top)

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Board Third Layer (Viewed from Top)



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Board Bottom Layer (Viewed from Top)

Notes

Notes

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